

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 13

OAK BRAND TEA. Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

E. F. RYAN, B. A.,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
March 29, 1906.

ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and
Despatch at the HERALD

Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

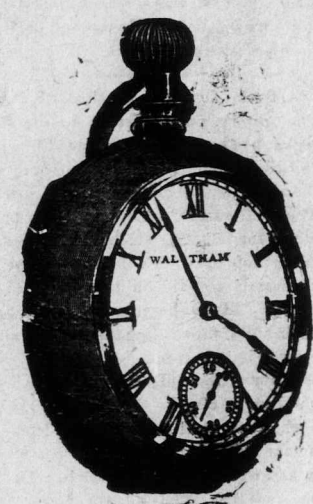
Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads



E. W. Taylor

WATCHMAKER

JEWELER and OPTICIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCHES (Reliable) \$10.00, \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00.

CHAINS — \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, up to \$20.00.

WATCHES for Men, Regina or Waltham—(Reliable) — \$7.50, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00.

RINGS, for Wedding or Birthday, plain or set with precious stones.

SPECTACLES, in rimless or mounted. Lenses adapted by testing to each eye separately.

E. W. TAYLOR

South Side Queen Square.

But we have them. Quality guaranteed. Prices \$3.00 and 50 per half barrel.

Social Baskets.

We have imported a line of Fancy Baskets suitable for Socials. Prices 25 to 50 cents.



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Eureka Tea.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all

our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Begin the New Year WELL.

— BY —

Buying a Suit, an Overcoat, a pair of Pants, a Coat & Vest, or a Raincoat for yourself or your son.

..OR..

Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels, Blankets, Horse Blanketing, Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.

When in town give us a call, it will mean \$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,

Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

Pope Speaks on Separation Law.

Pope Pius X, in his recently issued encyclical denounced and condemned the passing and promulgation of the so-called separation law, and exhorted the Catholics of France, clergy and people, to firm united and devoted resistance.

Speaking of the Catholics of France, he says:

You have seen the sanctity and the inviolability of Christian marriage outraged by legislative measures in direct contradiction to them; schools and hospitals seized, children torn from their studies and ecclesiastical discipline to perform military service; the religious congregations dispersed and dissolved and their members reduced in most cases to dire extremities. Other legal measures have followed, and you know them all; the government abrogated the law requiring public prayers at the beginning of each parliamentary session and at the opening of the courts; suppressed the signs of mourning traditional on shipboard on Good Friday; effaced from the judicial oath all suggestions of religious character; banished from the law courts, the schools, the army, the navy, and from all public establishments every act and every emblem that could in any way recall the thought of religion.

These measures and others still, which little by little actually separated the church from the state, were nothing but steps toward their final, complete, and official separation, their promoters have repeatedly and openly recognized this fact.

THE CONCORDAT TREATY.

"The ties that consecrate that union should be the more inviolable when one stops to consider the sworn faith of treaties.

"The new-abrogated concordat between the sovereign pontiff, and the French government, like all treaties of the same kind which governments enter into, was a two-sided contract involving obligations on both sides.

"The Roman pontiff on the one hand and the French nation on the other therefore solemnly agreed on their own behalf and on behalf of their successors to keep the pact they then signed inviolate. Hence the principle of the concordat was the principle of all international treaties—that is to say, the law of men and it could in no way be annulled by only one party to the agreement.

"The Holy See, which always observes with scrupulous fidelity the engagements to which it subscribes, has at all times demanded that the state give evidence of a similar fidelity. This is a truth which no impartial judge can deny.

"Now, today the state, on its own authority, abrogates the solemn pact it formally signed. It thus transgresses its sworn faith. And in order to break with the church and to do away with its friendship, it stops at nothing, and has no longer the slightest hesitation in flouting upon the apostolic see the outrage which results from this violation of the law of men, though it thus shakes the foundations of political and social order itself, since, for the reciprocal security of their relations, the nations are an inviolable fidelity in their respect for treaties.

THE NEW LAW.

"If, now, we carefully examine the law which has just been promulgated, we find a new reason for complaining in still stronger terms. When the state, breaking the bonds of the concordat, separated from the church it should as a natural consequence have left the church its independence and permitted to enjoy in peace, under the laws, that liberty which it claimed to grant it.

"Now, nothing of the sort was done; indeed, we find in the law several measures covering exceptional cases which, obviously restrictive, bring the church under the dominion of the civil power.

"As for ourselves, it has been a still more bitter sorrow to see the state thus unjustly assert control in matters which belong exclusively to the ecclesiastical power, and we deplore it the more because, disregarding equity and justice, it has thereby affronted the church in France with a distressing and oppressive state of things, in violation of the most sacred rights.

STATE TO GRAB THE TEMPLES AND MANAGE RELIGION.

"In direct contradiction to these principles, the law of separation attributes the administration and the support of public worship, not to the hierarchic body divinely instituted by the Saviour, but to an association it imposes a form and a juridical personality, and in all matters related to religious worship it regards the association as alone having civil rights and responsibility.

"Thus, it is to this association that the use of the temples and sacred edifices belongs; the association will possess all the ecclesiastical property, movable and immovable; though in a merely temporal manner, it will control the bishops, the presbytery and the seminaries; finally it will administer church property, regulate the raising of money, and receive alms and legacies devoted to religious purposes.

"As for the hierarchic body of pastors not a word is said. And if the law prescribes that the associations shall be made up in conformity with rules for the general organization of worship, whose exercise they are designed to control, the Government has been careful on the other hand, to declare that in all differences that may arise relative to the church property, only the council of state shall be competent to render decisions.

"These Associations Catechetes will, therefore, be face to face with the civil authority in such complete dependence that the ecclesiastical authority, as is perfectly plain, will no longer have any power over them.

"How grievous all these provisions must be in the eyes of the church, and how contrary to its divine constitution, any one will see at a glance. To make matters worse the law, as it covers these points, is not conceived in precise terms, but is extremely vague and gives abundant opportunity for arbitrary application, and one may therefore expect to see great evils arise from its interpretation.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION TO BE EVEN DENIED COMMON LAW.

"Moreover, nothing could be more contrary to the liberty of the church than this law. Indeed, when, as a result of the very existence of the Association Catechetes, the law of separation prevents the pastors from exercising the full authority and their duties toward the people; when it attributes the supreme jurisdiction over these associations to the council of state, and when it subjects them to a whole series of prohibitions outside of common law, rendering their establishment difficult and their maintenance still more difficult; when, after proclaiming the liberty of worship, it restricts its exercise by numberless exceptions to the general law; when it deprives the church of police powers within the temples and hands those powers over to the state; when it hinders the preaching of the Catholic faith and morality and enacts against clerics a severe and exceptional penal code; when it sanctions these provisions and favors others of like character, in which arbitrary rule is made easy, what then is it doing, if not placing the church in a position of humiliating subjection, and under the pretext of protecting public order, depriving peaceful citizens, who are still vastly in the majority in France of the sacred right to practice their religion there?

"And it is not only by restricting the exercise of worship, to which the law of separation falsely reduces the essence of religion, that the State injures the Church; it is also by presenting obstacles to its ever beneficent influence over the people and by paralyzing in a thousand different ways its activity.

"It has not been content merely to rob the church of the religious orders, those precious auxiliaries in the sacred ministry, in teaching, in education and in the working of Christian charity, but it also deprives it of the resources which constitute the means humbly necessary to its existence and to the accomplishment of its mission.

TRAMPLES CHURCH PROPERTY UNDER FOOT.

"In addition to the injuries which we have thus far noted, the law of separation also violates the church's property rights and tramples them under foot.

"In defiance of all justice, it deposes the church of a great share of the patrimony which belongs to it by titles as unquestionable as sacred; it appropriates and seizes all the pious foundations that have been entirely or to prayer for the departed, for the rescue of which Catholics liberality had amassed for the operation of the different charities; it transfers them to lay establishments

in which one would ordinarily seek in vain for the least vestige of religion.

"By so doing it not only violates the rights of the church, but also the formal and explicit intentions of donors and testators. It is also extremely painful to us to find that in defiance of all rights the order declares all the ecclesiastical edifices antedating the concordat to be the property of the state or the department of the communes.

"And if the law grants their use, freely and indefinitely, to the Associations Catechetes it surrounds this concession with so many and such serious reservations that in reality it gives the public powers the right to dispose of them.

BUDGET OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

"When the law suppressing the budget of public worship consequently exonerated the state from the obligation of meeting the cost of worship, it at the same time violated an engagement entered into in a diplomatic convention and committed a grave crime against justice.

"On this point, indeed, no doubts is possible. The historic documents themselves bear witness to it in the clearest way. When the French government assumed in the concordat the duty of providing the members of the clergy with an income which would allow them to meet their expenses and that of religious services in a decent fashion, it did not do this by way of gratuitous concession; it was compelled to as a matter of indemnification, partially at least, toward the church from which the state had taken its property during the first revolution.

"On the other hand, also, when in this same concordat and for the sake of peace the Roman pontiff agreed, in his own name and the name of successors, not to disturb the holders of goods that had been thus stolen from the church, it is certain that he had made this promise only on one condition; this was that the French government would agree forever to endow the clergy in a suitable fashion and to provide for the expenses of divine worship.

WE REBUKE AND CONDEMN AS A VIOLATION OF NATURAL LAW.

"This is why, remembering our apostolic charge, and the imperious duty that devolves upon us to defend the church against all attacks upon it, and to maintain its inviolable and sacred rights in their integrity, in virtue of the supreme authority with which God has invested us, for the reasons stated above, rebuke and condemn the law enacted in France for the separation of church and state as deeply insulting to God, whom it officially denies by declaring that the republic refuses to recognize worship.

"We rebuke and condemn it as violating natural law, the law of nations and the public fidelity due to a treaty, as contrary to the divine constitution of the church, to its essential rights, and to its liberty; as overthrowing justice and trampling under foot property rights which the church has acquired by manifold titles, and also in virtue of the concordat.

"We rebuke and condemn it as gravely offensive to the dignity of this apostolic see, to our person, to the episcopate, to the clergy and to all French Catholics.

"We therefore, protest solemnly and with all rights against the idea, against the vote and against the promulgation of this law, declaring that it can never be cited against the unalterable and inalienable rights of the church in order to invalidate them.

"Meanwhile, and as long as oppression and persecution shall endure, the children of the church must be clad in the armor of light and must act for truth and justice with all their strength; this is always their duty, it is more than ever their duty today. In this holy warfare, venerable brethren, you must be the masters and the guides of all the rest. You will employ all your ardor and all your vigilance and indefatigable zeal.

"BE FAITHFUL AND UNITED"

"And, now, Catholics of France, we address ourselves to you. You know the object aimed at by the impious sects who are thrusting their yoke upon you, for they have themselves proclaimed it with cynical audacity; it is to 'dechristianize' France. They want to tear from your hearts, even to its last roots, the faith which covered your fathers with glory, the faith which rendered your fathers and posterity great among the nations, the faith which sustains you in adversity, which pre-figures the path to eternal felicity. As you well know, you must defend that faith with all your hearts, and that faith with all your efforts. But be not deceived; toil and effort will be useless if you seek to repulse the assaults aimed against you with the assaults of the different charities; it being strongly suited. There are chiefs, who have full and com-

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?
As Though It Would Crack Open?
As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will almost relief from headaches on matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It is the only remedy for the cure. Mr. Howard, J. H. Howard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

MISCELLANEOUS

Hardy.—She may be well educated, as you say, but she uses very singular expressions.

Tardy.—She does?

"Yes. Yesterday, for instance, she spoke of a musical concert."

"Wasn't that correct?"

"Certainly not. It wasn't necessary to say 'musical' in speaking of a concert. A concert must be musical."

"Must, eh? Well, I've been to some that were not."

Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"A marvelous singer," commented an old lady as Mile. Hicanning slowly droned out a love song at the opera.

"Her voice is magnificent," assented her companion. "It is so sweet and low—"

"Low?" suddenly interrupted a rude-mannered person who had heard the passing comments. "Did you say low? I'll give you to understand that she is the highest-priced attraction on the programme."

Mrs. Thos. Tracy, Byndale, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. L. W. Peasant Worm Syrup and find it to be better than any other remedy. It is easy for the children to take and always effectual."

"Your daughter! Is it possible? Why, you look more like twin sisters."

"No; I assure you she is my only daughter," replied the pleased mother.

And the polite old gentleman spoiled it all by remarking, "Well, she certainly looks old enough to be your sister."

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

Crying With Headache.

Mr. A. J. Oiment, the well known store keeper, Indian Head, N. W. T., writes: "I have given Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders to some of my customers who came into my store almost crying with severe headache and in less than five minutes they went away cured and smiling. Price 10c and 25c."

To a gentleman who has married the daughter of a rich biscuit-baker friend said:—

"So you have taken, not the cake, but the biscuit this time?"

"Yes, and the tin with it," was the witty, if ungallant, reply.

Suffered Terrible Agony

FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. Mainie, Marston Bridge, N.B., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble." Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Do not accept a spurious substitute but see and get "Doan's."